

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY : DEC. 22, 1866.

HIGH TARIFF RESTRICTS LABOR.

Our high tariff system has practically cut us off from selling most descriptions of our manufactures in the markets of the world. Those commodities are practically restricted to sale only to such custom as can be found within the area of the United States. At the same time invention is continually introducing increased supply, and enterprise putting up factories, furnaces and machines, so that our power as a people to produce has become larger than our ability to consume. Already fears are expressed that now the business demand is improving there will be a glutted market in many articles. Notwithstanding the heavy demand from railroad under construction, such fears have been especially uttered as to our iron trade. The consequence of what is called "over-production"—but which is nothing but high tariff exclusion from foreign markets—we felt strongly enough during the depression now passing away. Goods accumulated far beyond the home demand; the surplus weighted down the market; prices fell, employment became scarce, and general distress prevailed. Are we to learn nothing from such painful experience? We might at least have the prudence to admit free of duty such raw materials, and partially raw materials, as will increase sources of employment for our laboring population. High tariff is reaching a crisis at which instead of protecting labor it restricts labor. Suppose England were to tax cotton out of that country because it is a foreign production, we can see what the effect would be upon labor there. Precisely the same effect is produced here, when foreign material is taxed out of our market that, if admitted free, would supply employment to our working people, and afford profit to their employers. If Congress refuse to see the facts now, they will become painfully conspicuous as time goes on. Then lower tariff will be demanded in a way that cannot be resisted, and the lowering will be much more formidable than is demanded just now. Change is inevitable, the tariff cannot long be sustained at its present extravagant war tax height. Those who oppose present change do not secure the retention of high tariff, they only put off the evil day, and the more obstinately it is put off the more momentous the change will be when it is accomplished. The Bourbon, hide-bound tariff men are the worst enemies the tariff has, but the gods take away the wits of those they would destroy.

IS WAR COMING?

There is something ominous about the way some of the European powers are increasing their armies, arms and military supplies. France has increased her forces, and Germany is following her example. The Balkan disturbance has turned Austria's attention towards its army, and Russia is laying in army supplies and trying to borrow money. That country has disturbed all Europe by its oppressions in Bulgaria, and now it acts as if on the eve of war. Russian newspapers contain government advertisements for an enormous amount of war material, including material for 50,000 tents, 500,000 cloaks for soldiers, 2,000,000 pairs of boots; also, for gunpowder and bullets, to be delivered in April at the latest. As the field cannot be taken in the winter, all this points to proceedings to be taken in the spring. Germany has invested much of the large capital lying idle there in Russian bonds, but the insurmountable amount of debt Russia is staggering under has evidently alarmed that country, for an attempt by Russia to borrow there is without success, and it is now attempting to raise 75,000,000 rubles in Paris. All these things give very plausible for peace next summer.

THE NEGROES AND ENGLAND.

President Cleveland has done more to oblige race prejudices and to produce a kind feeling between the whites and blacks than any man in the United States. His recent messages that the government refused to the ignorant negroes the amount out of which they were swindled by the Freedmen's Savings Bank has satisfied the colored people that they have a sincere friend in the President. When the nomination of Matthews, a colored man, was sent to the Senate to succeed Fred Douglass as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, Matthews' nomination was defeated by the Republican Senate. I appealed against his confirmation upon the ground that he did not want to encourage colored Democrats. The qualifications of Matthews, both as regards good character and ability, were admitted. The rejection of Matthews by the Senate was a solid vote of the Republican Senate, while the Democrats cast almost a solid vote for his confirmation, produced general surprise and a general indignation among the colored people in every section of the Union. A few days since a delegation of colored citizens waited on Douglass to advise him of the confirmation of Matthews. It was composed of Mr. Smith, ex-Minister to Liberia; Robert W. Thompson, a well known colored citizen of Washington, and Wm. H. Black, formerly three years a resident of Washington. Adhering Republicans, and have never voted a Democratic ticket. The delegates regret that they were not only rejected, but largely exposed and his services at the delegation of colored men and Republicans sustaining a Democratic administration. In his efforts to make inroads into the Republican ranks by ep-

pointing colored men to office. This was met by a member of the committee with the statement that it might appear novel to the honorable Senator from a color standpoint, but among white men it was quite a common thing for them to favor and indulge each other for position without reference to politics, and cited instances of Republican Senators voting to seat Democratic over Republican competitors. Another member of the delegation remarked that the colored people of the United States could not understand why a Republican Senate should confirm white Democrats and yet reject colored ones. Ingalls was much disconcerted by this rebuke of his views against the confirmation of Matthews and fell back to his old position, to which Smyth replied that it was gratifying to him to see a Democratic President appointing colored man to a lucrative position with the view of obliterating the color line and race prejudices. The offer made by Ingalls to vote to confirm Matthews for any position in New York was not satisfactory, as the colored delegation could not understand how Matthews could be acceptable to the Republican Senators for an office in New York, but not for one in Washington. The committee left after informing Ingalls that the rejection of Matthews by a Republican Senator would cause a stampede in the next Presidential election of a large and influential class of colored voters throughout the country. To which Ingalls could only reply that a negro who voted the Democratic ticket was an ingrate. Ingalls is known to be one of the shrewdest and ablest of the Republican leaders in the Senate, but all who heard the interview aside in the opinion that the colored committee triumphed over him. So it seems that the white Republicans regard negroes as only fit to vote white Republicans into office and utterly unfit to hold office.

HOW TO SAVE THE BIRDS.

Doubting the fact that, at the present time, the ladies should be the principal cause of the destruction of the most beautiful birds to our woods, the Appeal offered a few days ago a plea in behalf of the cruelty of songsters. There are ladies who are gentle, merciful and considerate will not allow them to make personal ornaments of portions of rufous-tail plain birds. These and other friends of our winged favorites desire to know how they can effectually stop the brutal destruction that is going on. The first effective step to us is the influence, eloquence and the charm of watching smiles in aid of our legislature passing such a law on the subject as that passed in New York State last year. This law makes it unlawful for any person to kill or catch "any bird of song or any hawk, buzzard, yellow-hammer, yellow bird, thrush, wood-pecker, catbird, pewee, swallow, martin, bus jay, oriole, kites, snow bird, grass bird, grosbeak, bobolink, pine-bird, hummer bird, wren, meadow lark or starling, or any wild bird other than a game bird." Also, no person shall purchase, or have in possession, or expose for sale any song or wild bird, or any part thereof, after the same has been killed." The violation is made a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not less than five nor more than thirty days, or by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50. All means for enforcing the law, and by its operation the women who are without compass can be prevented from gratifying their cruel desires.

AS IT WAS WRITTEN.

The State of the Water Works Only an Option After All.

The purchase of the Memphis Water Works, S. R. Bullock has come to light, as will appear by the following telegram received yesterday:

NEW YORK, December 21.—To Messrs. Bethell, Morris and others:

The Council's decided action deferred Bullock's friends. Bullock has been removed in a fair city contract, and urged an immediate purchase, but they declined. Otherwise the move is safe, and will be made on Wednesday night. They think the result will be favorable. She will other day have made a contract with an option of say five years, by which she would have saved fully \$20,000—say by much more.

T. J. LATHAM.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Post-Scholar (Ark.) Tribune: Miss Eva Mitchell, an accomplished young lady of Memphis, will spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Tenney.

GALLATIN (Tenn.) Courier: Mrs. Bettie Sullivan of this place, is a candidate for the Envoy of Clerkship of the House. She is especially well qualified for the duties of the office.

BEDFORD (Miss.) Leader: Mr. T. B. McGuire was reelected from Memphis Sunday. Col. Yerger and Mr. George Y. Scott returned a few days since from Memphis.

CLARKTON (Ark.) Star: Miss Isabella Scott, who has been absent for the past two months on a visit to relatives and friends at Memphis, returned home yesterday.

CHAR. B. BRINKLEY: For a long time one of the leading lawyers of DeWitt Ark, and well known, has abandoned the practice of law and gone to preaching. He is the Methodist pastor.

CHATTANOOGA Times: The Rev. J. M. Robertson left for Memphis last night. The many friends of Wiley Patterson wished to welcome him back yesterday after an absence in Memphis. Low Handman, of Cincinnati arrived in the city yesterday to attend the funeral of his brother, Anthony Handman.

LELAND (Miss.) Record: There is no finer gentleman, nor finer friend, nor nobler patriot than Gen. Chaffee, and we commend him to all as a man worthy of their confidence and patronage.

Mr. Sam Hill, the clever ex-peace agent, has come to Memphis to recruit, and Mr. Powers, of Vicksburg, is doing duty.

Solid Silver at Mulford's.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL...WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

SPECIALS TO THE APPEAL.

A LADY KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Another Failure in Little Rock— Riot Among Colored Baptists in Nashville.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 21.—Mrs. Lizzie Swick, in attempting to cross the Nashville and Chattanooga track at the Montgomery avenue crossing, lost her footing and fell in front of an approaching engine which passed over her, severing both legs near the hip joints. She died in her bed.

Another member of this delegation remarked that the colored people of the United States could not understand why a Republican Senate should confirm white Democrats and yet reject colored ones. Ingalls was much disconcerted by this rebuke of his views against the confirmation of Matthews and fell back to his old position, to which Smyth replied that it was gratifying to him to see a Democratic President appointing colored man to a lucrative position with the view of obliterating the color line and race prejudices.

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The committee left after informing Ingalls that the rejection of Matthews by a Republican Senator would cause a stampede in the next Presidential election of a large and influential class of colored voters throughout the country.

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WILSON & SONS' barn, stable and carriage house, and two acres of corn on the Amico's farm, formerly the property of Thomas Gratzell, were today destroyed by fire. One acre and a half of corn, several bushels and agricultural implements were destroyed.

RAY KAYLER, the young man charged with robbing the mail at Knoxville, was tried today before United States Commissioner Barlow and discharged.

There was no evidence implicating Kayler any more than any other employee.

RUBICON and JEAN were put down to finish the heat begun yesterday, both dogs doing very poor work. Jean had a slight advantage in range, style and speed. Rubicon won.

Chance beat KEYSTONE, the former having the advantage in speed, range, and work, the latter on birds.

ALIE James beat BOB ROY, the winner having the advantage in speed, range and style, making five points to Roy's none.

The third series began by Cassie beating Bob H. in a very close heat, the former having the advantage in speed.

NAT GODFREY beat LITTLE NELL. The latter had the best on range. They were about equal in speed and style, while the former did the best work.

ROB COOK beat CHANCE in a short hot race.

THE LATER had the best on range, speed and style, the former winning on points.

The fourth series began by Cassie beating ALIE JAMES both dogs doing the best on range and style.

ROB COOK beat GLENNIE. The latter had the best on range, speed and style.

ROB COOK beat NAT GODFREY in a very short heat. Both were equal in range and speed. Nat having the advantage in style. Robie made two points more than Nat.

ROB COOK and GLENNIE were then put down to run for fifth place. They were about equal in range, the latter having the advantage in style and speed. Robie had the best in speed and range.

CHANCE and KEYSTONE will go down together tomorrow to decide third money.

still there, threatening to burn the house to get at him.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN.

The National Field Trial Club Have a Fine Day.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

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